IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA DIVISION

) CIVII ACTION NO. 3:00-1093-GRA-JRM
))
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION () () () () () () () ()

The plaintiff brought this action seeking relief pursuant to Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983. On November 30, 2006, Defendants Wideman, Anderson, Middleton, and Butler filed a motion to dismiss. By order of this court filed December 4, 2006, pursuant to Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), the plaintiff was advised of the summary judgment procedure and the possible consequences if he failed to respond adequately. The Roseboro Order was returned to the Court in an enveloped marked "released 10/23/06" and "unable to forward."

As the petitioner is proceeding <u>pro</u> <u>se</u>, the court filed a second order on January 12, 2007, allowing the petitioner an additional fifteen days in which to advise the court whether he wished to continue to prosecute this action. The petitioner was specifically advised that if he failed to respond, this action would be dismissed for failure to prosecute. This order was returned to the court in an envelope marked "Released Not Here."

A petition may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure

for failure to prosecute and/or failure to comply with orders of the court. Ballard v. Carlson, 882

F.2d 93 (4th Cir. 1989), cert. denied 493 U.S. 1084 (1990) and Chandler Leasing Corp. v. Lopez,

669 F.2d 919 (4th Cir. 1982). In considering whether to dismiss an action pursuant to Rule 41(b),

the court is required to consider four factors:

(1) the degree of petitioner's responsibility in failing respond;

(2) the amount of prejudice to the petitioner;

(3) the history of the petitioner in proceeding in a dilatory manner; and

(4) the existence of less drastic sanctions other than dismissal.

Davis v. Williams, 588 F.2d 69 (4th Cir. 1978).

In the present case, the petitioner is proceeding <u>pro</u> <u>se</u> so he is entirely responsible for his

actions. It is solely through petitioner's neglect, and not that of an attorney, that no responses have

been filed. Petitioner has not responded to respondents' motions for summary judgment, the court's

orders requiring him to respond, and has not provided the court with his current address. No other

reasonable sanctions are available. Accordingly, it is recommended that this action be dismissed

pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 41(b).

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph R. McCrorey

United States Magistrate Judge

January 25, 2007

Columbia, South Carolina

The parties' attention is directed to the important information on the attached notice.

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Court Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. In the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must "only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation." *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005).

Specific written objections must be filed within ten (10) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three (3) days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a) & (e). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk United States District Court 901 Richland Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984); *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985).